

SAFETY IN THE MAIL.

THE FOUR SPECIAL MEANS OF TRANSMITTING MONEY BY POST.

The Advantages Offered by the Postal Note, Money Order, Registered Letter and Special Delivery Stamp—Know Which You Want and Ask For It.

"Give me one of those special registry orders," said the woman to the clerk at the branch office. "How much is it, 10 cents?"

By dint of considerable questioning the clerk ascertained that the customer wanted to send a small sum of money in a letter and knew that the United States government had provided some means by which she could insure its safety in its transit through the mails, but her mind was in hopeless confusion as to the details of this device, for every friend she had consulted had called it by a different name, and she had conceived that all the names referred to the same thing. It took the clerk some time to explain.

"You can take your choice of four ways, ma'am, according to just what you want," said he. "If you are going to send only a little money, less than \$5, and your only wish is to avoid including coin or postage stamps or paper as soft and bulky as a greenback, which may be felt through the envelope, we can give you a postal note for 3 cents. This is printed on a thin, stiff paper of a size which will lie flat in an ordinary folded sheet. The clerk and letter carriers might handle your letter all day, and they would never guess from the feeling what was inside of it. When your correspondent receives it, he can take it to the postoffice and get it cashed, or bank it as he would a piece of money, or use it to pay his grocer, or send it away in a letter himself, for it is good at any postoffice in the United States and in anybody's hands, so long as it is presented for redemption within three months from the day of issue. But this very convenience is the chief drawback of the postal note, for any dishonest person should get hold of it, it would be the same as money in his hands.

"If absolute safety is what you are most anxious to secure, we can give you a money order. This is pretty nearly as good as a bank check. We send from here a private letter of advice containing your name, and when your correspondent receives your order he can collect the money on it only by telling who sent it to him and by being himself identified as the person in whose favor it is drawn or else by endorsing it to somebody who is known at the postoffice. Taking you see, is a decided advantage on the score of safety. But, more than that, if your order should be stolen or destroyed, the government holds itself responsible, and if you comply with certain requirements will issue you a new order. This is something it will not do for you if anything happens to your postal note. The had features about the money order, however, is that it can be cashed only at the one postoffice on which it is drawn. On account of the additional security surrounding the money order we charge more for it than for a postal note. A \$5 order would cost 10 cents and a \$10 order 15 cents, and a \$15 order 19 cents, and so on upward.

"Then, again, there is the registered letter. You give us your envelope, sealed and indorsed in your own handwriting. We know nothing about its contents. You may have put only a love letter in it or a \$1,000 government bond, it is all the same to us, and the price of registry is uniform for everything, 5 cents. This process has the advantage of absolute secrecy, for you don't have to take a single word into your confidence. It has the further advantage of assuring you that whatever you send reaches its destination, for we refuse to deliver it to any one except the person addressed, who must either present himself in person and be identified or give us his authority in writing to deliver it to somebody else, whose identification we require in the same way, and whoever receives it is obliged to give us a written receipt in his own handwriting, which we send back to you without expense. This makes a good deal of difference if you are making a payment to a slippery creditor or if you are sending a bill to a debtor, who might want to make believe he had never heard from you. In any such case you have his own signature to protect him with. The safety of the registered letter is pretty well guarded. Every postoffice official through whose hands it passes has to account for it to the one from whom he received it, so that if it is lost it can be traced by our vouchers to the very point where it disappeared, even into the hands of the carrier who took it out to deliver. Registered letters do sometimes go astray, but the risk attending loss or theft is too great to make either carelessness or dishonesty profitable. The government does not hold itself responsible to you, but the last postmaster or clerk or carrier who comes to have your letter in his possession is likely to lose his official head, and if the evidence of carelessness is strong against him is liable to go to the state prison for a term of years.

"Finally, if your great object is speed, you may find it best to use the special delivery. We send you a peculiar kind of 10-cent stamp, which you put on your letter besides its regular postage. The instant the letter is taken out of the box into which you drop it it is hurried into the first mail, on top of the whole pile of other letters, with the stamp sticking up, so as to catch the eye of every clerk who handles the packages. When it reaches the town to which it is addressed, it is picked out without an instant's delay and sent to your correspondent by a special messenger, so that if the ordinary carrier deliveries are infrequent it may reach its destination one, two, three or four hours before it would, if left to take its usual course. The messenger who delivers it takes with him a book, in which the recipient of the letter signs a receipt, noting the hour and minute, so that if any question ever arises afterward you can have the messenger's book hunted up.

"So, you see, we have something to meet every need, and the way to make sure of the best results is to choose just the right thing. If you are sending something whose value you don't care much about, but which you are in a great hurry to push through, don't register, but use the special delivery. If you are sending something which you are in no haste about, but you want to make absolutely sure with your own eyes that the right person has received it, don't bother with money orders or special delivery letters, but use the registry. If you are sending a sum of money simply and find it inconvenient to use a check or draft, but want to assure the same safety of payment and don't mind letting the postoffice people know what you are doing, take out a money order. If the amount you are sending is too small to worry about and all you care for is to send it in some form which won't tell tales through the envelope, buy a postal note."

The American Olive.
The growth of the olive is to it, seems to me, one of the leading and most permanent industries of southern California. It will go on, what it is nearly impossible to buy now, pure olive oil, in place of the cottonseed and lard mixture in general use. It is a most wholesome and palatable article of food. Those whose chief experience of the olive is the large, coarse and not agreeable Spanish variety, used only as an appetizer, know little of the best varieties as food, nutritious as meat, and always delicious. Good bread and a dish of pickled olives make an excellent meal. The sort known as the Mission olive, planted by the Franciscans a century ago, is generally grown now, and the best fruit is from the older trees.

The most successful attempts in cultivating the olive and putting it on the market have been made by Mr. F. A. Kimball and Mr. Ellwood Cooper. The experiments have gone far enough to show that the industry is very remunerative. The best olive oil I have ever tasted anywhere is that produced from the Cooper and Kimball orchards; but not enough is produced to supply the local demand. Mr. Cooper has written a careful treatise on olive culture, which will be of great service to all growers. The art of pickling is not yet mastered, and perhaps some other variety will be referred to the Old Mission for the table.

A mature olive grove in good bearing is a fortune. I feel sure that within twenty-five years this will be one of the most profitable industries in California, and that the demand for pure oil and edible fruit in the United States will drive out the adulterated and inferior present commercial products. But California can easily ruin its reputation by adopting the European systems of adulteration.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

Cattle in America.
The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the Jamestown plantation, in Virginia, in the year 1607. They came from the West Indies, and were descendants of cattle taken to those islands by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493. In 1630 several cows were landed and in 1631 about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This was the origin of the cattle business in America. In order to encourage the slaughter of any animal of the kind under penalty of death, under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone by the end of the year 1639.

The first cattle brought to New England arrived at Plymouth in 1620. They were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three heifers and a bull made up the party. In color, the old record says, they were black, black and white and brindled. In 1620 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann; in 1629, thirty more. In 1633 about 100 were imported for the colony of Massachusetts Bay. During the years last above mentioned, 130 cattle had been sent from Russia, Holland, into New York so that by the year 1639 there were a good many head of horned cattle in the colonies.

From 1631 to 1633 a large number of cattle for the times were brought into New Hampshire from Denmark. These were large yellow cattle. Taking all of these cattle together, they were the foundation from which all the common native cattle of our country have descended.—St. Louis Republic.

The Hottest Desert in the World.
It is not generally known that the hottest, most arid desert in the world is in the United States, but such is the fact. The Colorado desert is small, but it is the most dangerous of any in the known world. Standing upon the mountain range to the east, looking across the 40 miles of plain to another mountain range on the west, with glimpses of two small lakes midway between, it does not appear that it requires any extraordinary feat of endurance to cross the plain. And this has caused the loss of many lives. The sand of that desert is so hot that in a few miles the shoes will be literally burned off the traveler's feet, beasts will be overcome before half the distance is encompassed, and the adventurous traveler dies in agony, literally consumed with heat from without and thirst within. Many have been known to attempt the journey, but few have been known to return. These have gone no farther than the first lake, and finding it salt water have beaten a retreat. The nearest lake has been reached often enough to know that it ebbs and flows with the Gulf of California, and the water is the same, hence it must be a part of that body although separated from it by 60 or 70 miles of solid earth and a high range of mountains. This range was probably at one time an island and the Colorado desert the bottom of the sea. I once started across the barren waste to investigate, but I had not gone 10 miles before becoming completely exhausted. The soles of my feet were blistered with heat, my brain grew dizzy, I could get no air, and the breath seemed to stop in my throat. I turned back just in time to save my life, and when I reached the forests of the mountain once more I was delirious for hours.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bayonet and Sword.
The saber used by the United States navy is copied from the scimitar of the Saracens, which was the most effective sword for cutting purposes ever devised. It will be remembered here, according to the story told in Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of the Crusades," with such a weapon the pagan Saladin chopped a soft cushion in two at one blow, to the amazement of Richard Coeur de Lion. With a straight sword one can make a hook or thrust, but to slice an adversary one must saw with it. The scimitar, being curved and wide and heavy toward the end, slices by the mere fact of striking. The kind of bayonets chiefly used by the Federal troops during the war of the rebellion was the old triangular pattern. Sword bayonets were also employed on guns imported from Europe. During the last 10 years the regulation bayonet has been of the "ramrod" type—a hideous instrument, cylindrical and of the thickness of a ramrod, with a sharp screw point like that of a carpenter's bit. It is now to be replaced with the knife bayonet, which somewhat resembles a butcher's knife, is 12 inches long, with one edge. It is quite as effective and much lighter than the sword bayonet. The latter is being dispensed with by most of the European nations in favor of the knife bayonet. The bayonet was a French invention. In the early days of firearms soldiers used to carry both guns and pikes, but the notion of attaching the pike to the gun in such a manner that both could be used at the same time was the beginning of the idea of the bayonet.—Troy Times.

A German Peasant's Idea of America.
Americans who leave the beaten track of travel in Germany are always objects of more or less interest to the people. There is the curiosity due to the great distance that the visitors have come from, and besides a German who has not a relative or at least a friend in this country is a rarity. The traveler is asked all kinds of questions about the United States, and often a most lamentable ignorance is displayed by the Germans about the distant country. A case in point is related by a New Yorker who spent some time one summer in a village in Hanover, at some distance from a railroad. He was visiting a physician whom he had met at Berlin in the university days of both.

One afternoon the physician, accompanied by his friend, drove to a farm house to visit a sick child. When he alighted the American remained in the vehicle. In the course of his call the physician happened to mention that his companion was an old lady named Mrs. Schmidt, gestulating wildly and calling on him to stop. They did this, and she ran up, all out of breath, shouting:

"How is my son? He is in America." She did not hear of the New Yorker's nationality, but all the physician left the house, and ran to make inquiry about her son, who had been in America for fifteen years. The woman had received no word from or about him for several years. She thought, of course, that every one in America knew every one else there. The physician had much difficulty in explaining

that he had never heard of her son, who was in Minnesota when he wrote his last letter. For some time the good woman believed that the New Yorker was an impostor who did not come from America at all.—New York Tribune.

Postage Stamps in 1840.

In a letter addressed by a lively young brother to his sister, which bears the date Monday, May 25, 1840, I have found the following record of opinion:

"Have you tried the stamps yet? I think they are very absurd and troublesome. I don't fancy making my mouth a glue pot, although, to be sure, you have the satisfaction of kissing, or rather adorning over, her majesty's back. This, however, I should say, is about the greatest insult the present ministry could have offered the queen."—Notes and Queries.

The Single Danger to France.
Universal suffrage may be visited in two ways—through the money and candidates or by the influence of the government. Individuals are mentioned who have spent as much as 200,000 francs for a seat in the chamber of deputies. Half a million francs came out of the coffers of Boulangism for three elections only. One cannot say, among such conditions, what becomes of equality. If we begin to buy votes it will be time to exclaim with La Mennais, "Silence, ye poor!"—Jules Simon in Forum.

New Scheme for Abolishing War.
It is a noteworthy fact that although the gospel of peace has been proclaimed throughout every nook and corner of Europe for nearly 5,000 years, that continent is today an armed camp from the British islands to the Caucasus and from the North sea to the Mediterranean.

From the first Christmas day until the latest one and upon every Sabbath in the year Christian people have been repeating the words first heard by Syrian shepherds, "Peace on earth." This is Christian precept. Now for Christian practice. There is scarcely a male child born whose first present, after the rattle and the rubber doll, is not a drum, a sword or a gun. The gun is seldom loaded, which is good enough, and the sword is made of wood, but the smallest child soon knows that these things are meant to kill something or somebody, and he hopes to do something in that line when he becomes a big man.

When children are trained from the cradle to respect the rights and feelings of others, they will not be eager when they become men to go out and kill other men whom they have never seen and who have never done them injury. This is a slow process, but all the great movements of nature are slow, without haste and without rest. But this is the way to the stars, and the ladder to the highest heaven must have its lowest rung close to mother earth.—Donahoe's Magazine.

Fourth N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 4, 1893.

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Crosby Co., in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use."

MEGARGEL & CONNELL

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SUPERLATIVE AND GOLD MEDAL

The above brands of flour can be had at any of the following merchants, who will accept THE TRIBUNE FLOUR COUPON of 25 on each one hundred pounds of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour.

Scranton—P. D. Price, Washington avenue; Gold Medal Brand.
Danmore—F. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand.
Danmore—F. D. Manly, Superlative Brand.
Dyckman—M. W. O'Brien, Gold Medal Brand.
Gold Medal Brand; J. A. Mearns, Main avenue, Superlative Brand.
Green Ridge—A. L. Spencer, Gold Medal Brand.
J. T. McBride, Superlative.
Providence—Finner & Chappell, N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand.
Market street, Gold Medal Brand.
Clyde—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Pottsville—Schubert & Co., Superlative.
Jersey—C. D. Winters & Co., Superlative.
Archbald—Jones & Smith & Co., Gold Medal.
Carlisle—R. S. Clark, Gold Medal Brand.
Homestead—J. N. Foster & Co., Gold Medal.
Muskego—M. H. Lavelle.

Taylor—Judge & Co., Gold Medal; Altherton & Co., Superlative.
Dunwoody—Lawrence Store Co., Gold Medal.
Moosic—John McCreedy, Gold Medal.
Crisco—M. W. O'Brien, Gold Medal.
Clark's Green—Finner & Chappell, Superlative.
Clark's Summit—F. M. Young, Gold Medal.
Barton—S. E. Finn & Son, Gold Medal Brand.
Nicholson—J. E. Harding.
Waverly—M. W. Hiles & Son, Gold Medal.
Sawyer—Hills & Son, Gold Medal.
Hopkinton—N. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Lehigh Lumber Co., Gold Medal Brand.
Goudboro—S. A. Adams, Gold Medal Brand.
Moscow—Garbo & Clements, Gold Medal.
Lake Ariel—James A. Fortree, Gold Medal.
Forest City—J. L. Morgan & Co., Gold Medal.

Auction! Auction!

AT

SURDAMS' Bargain Stores

133 Penn Avenue.

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15

A CHANCE to buy at your own price

Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Tinware, Lamps, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy and other Good Goods.

Sign Red Flag.

DR. THOMAS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

IT WILL POSITIVELY CURE:

- Weakness
- Loss of Appetite
- Indigestion
- Constipation
- Female Weakness
- Scour
- Diarrhoea
- Colic
- Headache
- Stomach Pain
- Back Pain
- Joint Pain
- Neuralgia
- Rheumatism
- Gout
- Gravel
- Sciatica
- Hysteria
- Nervous Prostration
- General Debility
- Chlorosis
- Leucorrhoea
- Menstrual Disorders
- Uterine Inertia
- Impediments to Conception
- Wasting Diseases
- Consumption
- Phthisis
- Scrophulous Affections
- Emaciation
- Loss of Sleep
- Exhaustion
- Overwork
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